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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/813,938	03/30/2004	Stefano Therisod	10030759-1	7493	
7590 10/05/2005			EXAMINER		
AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.			MOONEY, MICHAEL P		
Legal Department, DL429 Intellectual Property Administration P.O. Box 7599 Loveland, CO 80537-0599			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2883	THE DETICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	
			DATE MAILED: 10/05/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	-
	10/813,938	THERISOD, STEFANO (M	J
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	•
	Michael P. Mooney	2883	_
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status		,	
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 № 2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allowarclosed in accordance with the practice under €	s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the	er. cepted or b)□ objected to by the led of drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	, , , ,	•	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applicati prity documents have been receive nu (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachmont/c\			
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:		

Art Unit: 2883

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Togami et al. (6817782).

Togami et al. teaches an optoelectronic module 300, comprising: a main body (e.g., fig. 3 nos. 316, 318); a flexible circuit (311A, 311B) conforming to the main body (e.g., fig. 3 nos. 316, 318).

Although Togami et al. does not explicitly state "including material having high thermal conductivity for dissipating heat" it would have been obvious to do so because Togami et al. does teach using metal (col. 4 lines 37-45) for shell 318 and, additionally,

Art Unit: 2883

it is conventional to provide a shell and related components with material having high thermal conductivity for dissipating heat.

One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to provide a shell/main body with material having high thermal conductivity for dissipating heat for the purpose of meeting the thermal constraints of the module/package.

Furthermore, Togami et al. teaches a wafer-level package (312 and/or 314) attached to the main body (e.g., 316, 318) and electrically coupled to the flexible circuit (311A, 311B), the wafer-level package including at least one optoelectronic device having an active region (inside 312 and/or 314); and an alignment element attached to the wafer-level package, the alignment element having features shaped to match with an optical fiber connector and align the active region of the optoelectronic device to an optical fiber (e.g., see the fig. 3 connecting arrangement).

Thus claim 1 is rejected.

It is noted that claim 1 can be made allowable by adding language which states that the flexible circuit conforms to the majority of the outer surface of the main body. The prior art does not teach the flexible circuit conforms to the majority of outer surface of the main body in combination with the rest of claim 1.

Togami et al. teaches a fiber receptacle attached to the main body for coupling with an optical fiber connector (e.g., fig. 3). Thus claim 2 is rejected.

Togami et al. teaches wherein the alignment element mates with a ferrule on the optical fiber connector (e.g., fig. 3). Thus claim 3 is rejected.

Art Unit: 2883

Togami et al. teaches an auxiliary component attached to the main body, the auxiliary component (e.g., the electronics of PCBA 316) coupled to the wafer-level package through the flexible circuit (e.g., fig. 3). Thus claim 4 is rejected.

Furthermore, although Togami et al. does not expressly mention a "cover" it would have been obvious to do so because another conventionally used auxiliary component is a cover attached to the main body (316, 318).

One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to provide a cover over the auxiliary component and attached to the main body for the purpose of meeting the thermal constraints of the module/package and/or providing protection to components.

Additionally, Togami et al. teaches a cover device 105 at fig. 1A.

Thus claim 5 is rejected.

Regarding claims 6 and 7, Togami et al. teaches the various connector configurations at, e.g., col. 5 lines 50-65. Thus claims 6 and 7 are rejected.

Regarding claim 8, Togami et al. teaches a TOSA and ROSA, the optical subassembly (OSA) devices are conventionally located in a sealed "can" or "TO-can" environment in order for the optical elements to perform properly. Therefore, although Togami et al. does not specifically mention a "gasket" and "lid", figure 3 among other figures shows a lid/"can" and using a gasket for sealing such a lid is conventional in the art. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to use a gasket for the purpose of properly sealing the components. Thus claim 8 is rejected.

Art Unit: 2883

Furthermore, Although Togami et al. does not explicitly state a "window"/wafer it is conventional in OSAs/cans to provide either a window or a lens or both at the top of the can for optical transmission, the window being a wafer. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to us a window/wafer or/and a lens for the purpose of providing the proper optical coupling characteristics. Thus claim 9 is rejected.

Regarding claims 10-20, each and every element of each of claims 10-20 is taught by the reasons and references given above and/or is rendered obvious by conventional principles in the art for OSA/TO-can devices. Thus claims 10-20 are rejected.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael P. Mooney whose telephone number is 571-272-2422. The examiner can normally be reached during weekdays, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frank G. Font can be reached on 571-272-2415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2883

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-

1562

Michael P. Mooney

Examiner

Art Unit 2883

FGF/mpm 10/1/05 Frank G. Font

Supervisory Patent Examiner

Frank & Fort

Art Unit 2883